

Administration pressures Student Health director

Ball admits \$10 fee misleading

BY CHERYL CROUCHER
AND DENNIS WINDRIM

The director of Student Health charged Friday that there is 'overt pressure' from the administration to phase out the Health Service.

Dr. Michael J. Ball said it appears Student Health is being forced by the administration to cut its services to the point where Student Health becomes ineffectual. The administration will then be able to step in and close it down, he added.

The ostensibly compulsory \$10 Student Health fee, implemented by the University Administration as part of its plan to make Student Health services break even, is neither compulsory, nor does it go to Student Health.

The Administration is pressuring Dr. M. J. Ball to deliberately mislead students into believing it necessary to pay the fee in order to be eligible for Student Health Services, in an effort to obtain the necessary funds. "They didn't want me to lie -- just to bend the facts a little," Dr. Ball said Friday.

Students have been given the choice of paying the fee or opting out, according to the yellow information sheet included in this year's registration booklet.

Student Health "couldn't refuse treatment to a student," whether or not the student had paid the fee, and it would be "untrue" to assert otherwise, Dr. Ball told Poundmaker.

Until October 16, Student Health will not know how many people have chosen to opt out of the fee.

Heavy cutbacks in funds as a result of last spring's disaster budget were imposed on Student Health, rather than having the deficits averaged through all the departments' budgets.

The operating budget of Student Health was arrived at by considering last year's operating expenses,

then deducting a further \$50,000.

The administration feels Student Health can run on a break-even budget with the students paying for the portion of the costs not covered by the provincial government's medicare scheme. This would amount to about \$19 per full-time student.

However, it was decided that a \$10 fee would not cause so many student complaints. For this very reason, this application of the break-even budget concept has been invalidated.

According to Dr. Ball, no new services have been added as a result of the increase. "Cheaper drugs and preventative dental care have always been provided; these services are not the result of the \$10 fee," he said.

Nor is the money going to expansion of Health Services or its building. Student Health is forced to make do with what little space it has.

In fact, the fee money is not even being directly allocated to Student Health. It goes into a student services fund, which last year grossed \$1 million.

Student services includes the Alumni Association, the Secretariat, Student Affairs, the Awards Office, Students Counselling, and Health Services.

At one time, a definite part of students' fees (about \$12.50) was earmarked for Student Health Services. A few years ago, however this practice was abandoned in favor of the general fund.

Dr. Ball said the Health Services could not break even on insured physician services in any case because Student Health is only run on an eight-month basis, it deals with a relatively healthy section of the population, and doctors do not get any reimbursement for caring for hospitalized students.

There are better methods of funding Student Health than asking the students to pay for it. For example, it is possible to obtain federal and provincial grants



IN CASE IT IS NOT OBVIOUS TO YOU, WE FEEL THIS PICTURE SYMBOLIZES THE SITUATION THAT STUDENT HEALTH FINDS ITSELF IN. NOT ONLY IS THE INSTITUTION BEING ENCROACHED ON FINANCIALLY, BUT CAMPUS EXPANSION THREATENS TO OVERWHELM IT!

Womens study course set up at U of A

Is it worthwhile to study women? A group of Edmonton women including housewives, working women, and students, have decided it is.

Naomi Rankin, a 20-year-old mathematics student at the University of Alberta, describes the program.

A group of women who were involved in the course given on campus last year, 'Woman: Her Diversity' decided that this year they would try to expand that attempt. So they got together over the summer to organize a 20-week program which will run from September 26 to the beginning of December and then resume after Christmas.

"The first Tuesday evening presentation will deal with woman's alienation from her body," says Rankin. "So we will talk about how women are

made anxious about their bodies' 'imperfections'.

It will also deal with women's bodies being used as a consumer object to sell consumer objects, from cars to encyclopaedias.

Other topics for discussion throughout the year will include socialization of women and children, the family, women and work, children's books, women and Canadian literature, and love and sexuality.

Rankin says the program will be organized as a series of 20 presentations including film, debate, panels, dramatic presentations, and talks which will take place Tuesdays at 8 p.m. in the Tory Turtle, on campus.

"Even though the program is held on campus, we want to include women from the larger community," Rankin says.

"Interaction between the university and the community is essential for a program like this to succeed."

"The purpose of the program is to facilitate the process of women's increasing awareness of what her situation is, to develop awareness of what needs to be changed, and how to begin," she says.

In order to encourage that type of exploration, each evening will end with a small group discussion. Some will be study groups around topics like women and the law, daycare, and a book study group. Other topics will be added as people express a desire for them.

"Others will be discussion groups, some for women, some for men and women, some for men alone," says Rankin. "We

want to emphasize the fact the men are very welcome to participate too."

Rankin explains that her own participation in the program came from her experience working.

"In one office, the supervisor was male although he had been there a year less than the senior woman working there. He also made half as much again in salary as she did, although they were doing comparable jobs."

Rankin also points out that while one out of ten male doctoral students in mathematics could expect to find work in their field upon graduation, only about one out of thirty women students with comparable qualifications could expect work.

"In order to begin discussion of this kind of situation, and others women face in marriage

and with children, we are beginning the program with 'A Day In September,' Sunday at 2 p.m. in SUB," said Rankin.

"The beginning event will be a panel with June Sheppard, Derwyn Whitbread, Eva Roche, Phil Frazer, and Dr. Lyle Larson, who will respond to typical situations simulated by Theatre 3.

The day will also include an art exhibit by local women artists, a photo exhibit, folk singing, a poetry reading, film, and a musical presentation. Free day care will be provided.

Rankin says they hope the program will provide a concrete idea of what conditions exist in Edmonton for women in terms of job discrimination, day care centres, and women's own experiences.

"This program should help us explore our situation in depth, she said.

SHORT SHORTS

TODAY

The Campus Coalition for Abortion Law Repeal will meet at 12:00 noon today in the Meditation Room.

SATURDAY

The U of A Flying Club will present one hour introductory flights on September 23 at a cost of about six dollars. Phone Dave or Glenn at 434-5160.

MONDAY

The Golden Bears men's swim team will hold a team meeting for those interested on September 25 in Room 124 of the Physical Education Building - West.

Anyone interested should attend regardless of experience.

OTHER

The boycott of Kraft Corporation by the National Farmers Union is asking for help to fight Kraft's arbitrary manner of decision making and their denial of collective bargaining.

If you would like to help organizing the boycott, contact DEREK COOK, 433-2808, 11047-89 Ave.

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Liberals, PC's do fast shuffle to attract youth

OTTAWA (CUP) -- Twenty-one per-cent of the electorate in the coming federal election will be voting for the first time, and both the Liberal and Progressive Conservative parties are out to get their share of this vote.

The Liberals have taken the flashier of the approaches to this objective. They have created "the Prime Minister's First Time Vote Committee".

The 11-person committee, which was established before the announcement of the election, includes ten members who were previously involved in Liberal Party activities, and has a \$10,000 budget.

The committee's objective, like that of the rest of the

Liberal Party's propaganda, is to make people forget the faded promises of the 1968 Just Society, the War Measures Act, "Mangez de la merde", "fuddle duddle", and everything the liberals did half-heartedly or completely ignored since 1968.

Meanwhile, the Tories must also convince young people they have a place in their party.

The man in charge of this project is Len Domino, a recent graduate of the University of Manitoba.

The biggest obstacle to involving young people is an image that the Tory party is synonymous with the status quo,

Domino says. This belief is untrue and the party has policies that call for change.

One of the measures in the campaign will be the transformation of Conservative leader Robert Stanfield's image, to portray what Domino terms "the human aspects of the man".

The campaign will be directed mainly through university PC clubs. Each club is under no pressure to work for the candidate in its riding if it does not like the party's standard bearer. However, young people will be urged to work for the Progressive party.

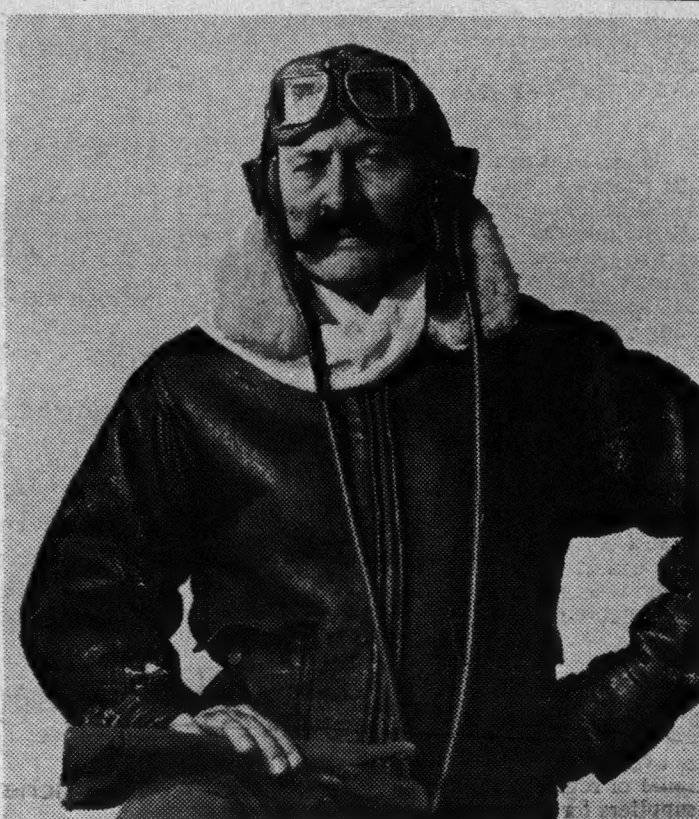
Madden declares intention

A student member of General Faculties Council and former Students' Council representative, Wayne D. Madden, has announced that he will be seeking the position of Vice President Academic in the forthcoming students' union elections next February.

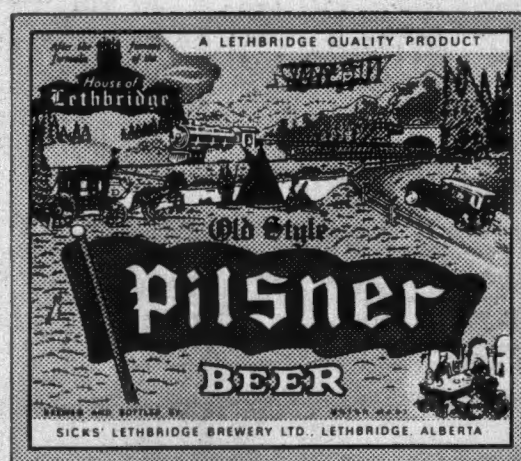
Madden has declared his candidacy this early for two reasons, he says. First, the students' union can play a large role in the implementation of the recommendations of the controversial Worth Report on education, particularly as it applies to the university, he says.

Madden is also dissatisfied with the present students' council inaction in handling student problems, while it finds time to "play with high school students and meaningless subjects such as Hockey NHL."

Madden served on the students' council as education rep. during the 1970-71 term, and has served and is serving on a number of other students' union and GFC committees.



his style



old style

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NON-KRAFT SHOPPING LIST

Boycott Kraft

The struggle of Canadian dairy farmers and the National Farmers' Union to break the monopoly of the Kraft corporation in the dairy food industry is entering its second year.

A group of Edmonton citizens, including university students, is organizing and publicizing the Kraft boycott campaign.

In our next issue, Poundmaker will publish a feature written by the Edmonton group. The feature will include the history of the two-year struggle and the National Farmers' Union involvement in it, the farmers' position, and the role Canadians can play in the struggle.

Kraft is only one of the giant food corporations involved across Canada in a monopolistic situation which results in farmers having no control whatsoever over the prices they receive from the sale of their dairy products. Consequently, they are forced to sell for prices which bear no relation to their cost of production.

The boycott is an attempt to gain for farmers the right to collective bargaining with their buyers or with marketing boards at a national or regional level, and with suppliers for the prices paid on operating materials.

In the meantime, there are alternatives to buying Kraft products. Following is a list of brand names consumers can buy. As well, most large food stores, including IGA and Co-op, have house brands in most of the product areas listed.

Boycott Kraft

Cheddar Cheese

- ☐ Libette Bros.
 - ☐ Balderson
 - ☐ Casselman
 - ☐ Cherry Hill
 - ☐ Black Diamond
- House brands are available in any chain store — Top Valu at IGA, otherwise look for store name.

Processed Cheeses

- ☐ Top Valu
- ☐ Loblaw's
- ☐ Dominion
- ☐ Swiss Garden
- ☐ Wispride
- ☐ Clover Cream Slices

Imported Cheeses

Unadulterated imported cheeses are sold under their own brand names — often in the delicatessen section, but usually with imported cheeses. Why pay for an imitation when the genuine non-Kraft product is so easy to pick up?

- ☐ Gouda ☐ Parmesan ☐ Swiss
- ☐ Gruyere ☐ Mozzarella ☐ Camembert
- ☐ La Vache qui Rit ☐ Romano

Brick Cheeses

- ☐ Balderson-Oxford Farms
- ☐ Loblaw's

Cheese Triangles

- ☐ Black Diamond
- ☐ Tigre
- ☐ Swiss Knight
- ☐ Chalet

Cottage Cheese

- ☐ Clark
- ☐ Crescent
- ☐ Ricotta (rih-COT-ta) from any Italian delicatessen
- ☐ Steinberg's — available in bulk at the delicatessen counter, dry and creamy — mix your favourite fresh fruit into the cottage cheese.

Powdered Cheeses

- ☐ Bravo Powdered Parmesan

Goat Cheese

- ☐ Natur

Cheese Dinner

- ☐ Catelli

Cream Cheese

- ☐ Steinberg's carries a bulk cream cheese at their delicatessen counter, lighter in texture and noticeably cheaper than Kraft's Philadelphia brand.
- ☐ Black Diamond Cream Cheese spreads
- ☐ Cherry Hill

Sour Cream

- ☐ Crescent Brand

Milk

- ☐ Borden's
- ☐ Cochrane's
- ☐ Clark

Ice Cream

- ☐ Borden's
- ☐ Laura Secord
- ☐ Top Valu and other house brands

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() Section II

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() Section III

Thursdays (beginning October 5) 6:30-8:00 pm

() Section IV

Saturdays (beginning October 7) 10:30-12:00 noon

Clip and mail with registration fee to:

The Department of Extension, Rm. 228, Corbett Hall,
112 St. and 82 Ave. Ph. 439-2021



POUNDMAKER

is a publication of the HARVEY G. THOMGIRT PUBLISHING SOCIETY, an independent University of Alberta students' society. Unsigned opinion published herein reflects the opinion of the Society and no-one else.

Poundmaker has a circulation of 15,000 and appears weekly. It is distributed free of charge to University of Alberta students. Advertising rates and publishing schedule are available on request. Poundmaker and the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society maintain offices at 11011 88 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta. Phone number is 439-7624.

The starring roles in Poundmaker's replay of the tedious classic Little Lord Fauntleroy were:

Bob Beal as Uncle Fatmeat III, Ellen Nygaard as Dearest, Ronald Yakimchuk as Little-Short-Pants himself, Ross Harvey in his magnificent portrayal of Duke, the Clever Alsatian, Winston Gereluk as the King of France, and Jim Selby as the court fool. Appearing in supporting roles were Dale Knisely as great-uncle Ferdinand, Cheryl Croucher as the long-lost Dauphin, Dennis Windrim as the keeper of the gate, and Beth Nilsen as herself. Milling about as riff-raff and extras in the cast of thousands were Lana Yakimchuk, Mick Murray, Henri Pallard, Bob Blair, Anne Chaucross, Terry Malanchuk, Ron Stewart, Dawn Kunesky, Collette Forest, and unidentified backs of heads, left feet, disembodied limbs, dismembered bodies and ethereal voices. Produced by Harvey G. Thomgirt, directed by Harvey G. Thomgirt, cinematography by Harv....

editor-----Ronald Yakimchuk

news editor--Ellen Nygaard

arts editor-- Ross Harvey

advertising--Jim Selby

POUNDMAKER AD RATES

The following will be local advertising rates for Poundmaker's 1972 - 73 publishing year:

Once only -- 20¢ per line (\$2.80 per col. in.)

Contracts for:

1000 lines	--	19¢ per line
2000 lines	--	18¢ per line
3000 lines	--	17¢ per line
4000 lines	--	16¢ per line
5000 lines	--	15¢ per line (\$2.10 per col. in.)

Poundmaker will publish weekly on Wednesday mornings during the university year. We will have a circulation of 15,000 on the university of Alberta campus.

Special rates are in effect for student clubs and organizations.

POUNDMAKER, PAGE FOUR

loopholes

AVAILABILITY OF LEGAL SERVICES

This is the first in a series of articles to be printed in the Poundmaker. The articles will discuss areas in which a person might experience "legal" difficulties. The articles will try to emphasize the methods by which the individual can over-try to emphasize the methods by which the individual can overcome his problem by the use of the legal system. Rather than just spell out what a person's "rights" are, it will try to explain how those rights can be enforced. While there is a lot an individual can do on his own, and a lot of useful information he can learn, there will always be situations where help is needed. Because of this, this first article will outline the chief sources of legal help.

The most obvious source of legal help and usually the best, is a lawyer. Edmonton has over 400 practicing lawyers. As with doctors, some tend to specialize; others take all types of cases. Often a friend can give you the name of a lawyer that has been of help to him. However, remember that lawyers are like businessmen, their prices may vary because of their experience, or their field of interest. Don't hesitate to ask a lawyer to give you a price and, if you think it excessive, try several others. The man that charges the most may not be any better for your case than the one who charges least.

If you can't afford a lawyer, one of the following organizations will be able to help you.

ALBERTA LEGAL AID PLAN

Legal Aid is available mainly to those charged with the more serious criminal offences, although it is available in a restricted way for civil cases. It is only available to those who cannot afford a lawyer of their own; while there is no rigid level of income at which you become ineligible (contrary to what some of the now outdated signs suggest) you will be denied legal aid if the person considering your application thinks you are able to afford a lawyer. An applicant may also be required to pay the plan back, either partially or in full, when he or she is able.

The criminal offences covered by Legal Aid include most of the more serious "indictable offences" but none of the "summary conviction" offences (unless requested by the judge). Examples of excluded offences are: theft under \$50, obstructing a police officer, common assault, exceeding .08 on the breathalyzer, Highway Traffic Act, and Liquor Control Act offences. If you are unsure whether you are eligible apply anyway. If you are held in the cells tell the police that you want to apply; if you are free, go to the Legal Aid office at:

Room 308, McLeod Building
Phone 423-2311

As mentioned earlier, Legal Aid only handles a few civil cases. However, a phone call to them will tell you whether or not it is worth applying. They will probably give you a referral letter to a lawyer, to whom you may be required to pay a maximum of \$5.00, and the Legal Aid decision will be considered in light of his opinion. Normally, divorces and restraining orders are only handled where there is a very urgent need.

If you are granted Legal Aid you may have a practicing lawyer appointed for you, with services being paid for by the plan.

NATIVE COUNSELLING SERVICES

Native Counselling Services can be reached at 10010-105 street, Room 324, Phone 423-2141. It is primarily designed to help people of native ancestry, but the services are extended to non-native peoples. The service has two chief parts: the court worker services and the alcoholism counselling services.

STUDENT LEGAL SERVICES

S. L. S. is a group of law students willing to help those unable to afford a lawyer with their problems. They are a law students and not lawyers, but all of the major advice given out is thoroughly checked by supervising lawyers, and is completely free. S. L. S. is able to give help in almost all of the areas of legal problems, both to individuals and groups. The workers are able to appear in some courts: Family and Juvenile Court, Small Claims Court, and sometimes Criminal court. They also operate a divorce program, and a service at the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institute.

A new area for the project is the preventive law program, which provides educational services such as this column.

Boyle Street Co-op	Jasper Place	Room 246 SUB
10348-96 Street	Community	6:30-9:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M. - 9:00 P. M.	Centre	Ph. 432-4543
Ph. 424-4106	6:30 P. M. -	Mon. - Thurs.
Mon. - Thurs.	9:00 P. M.	
	Ph. 489-1027	
	Mon. - Thurs.	

Student Legal Services handles all type of cases. You might find it useful to call them before you have difficulties. For example, before you sign a lease, or a contract, you can call them and have them explain it. If S. L. S. cannot handle a particular problem, they will refer you to someone who can.

A couple of useful free books on the law are:

"Laws for Albertans" - free if you call the Alberta Women's Bureau, Legislative Building
"The Blue Book" - free from S. L. S. or the Social Planning Council, C. H. E. D. Building

Dr. Ball

continued from page one

to offset the cost of operation, Dr. Ball said.

However, the administration decided to go ahead with the fee. In earlier discussions, it was to be acled a student service fee, and was to go to pay for general deficits incurred by other services and faculties.

Student Health provides services nobody else will handle, such as mass tuberculosis check-ups, venereal disease control, workmens' compensation checks, and penicillin distribution.

Student Health receives no compensation for the time and expense of carrying out these services for the province and the employees of the university.

The University of Alberta could be "the only university (in the world) to close its Health Service and be forced by sheer demand to re-open it very rapidly," Dr. Ball said.

Big Jazz at RATT

Pepper Adams, called by some the world's greatest living jazz baritone sax player, will be playing on four separate occasions at Room At The Top.

Adams will appear with the Tommy Banks Trio (Banks on piano, Bob Cairns on bass and Tommy Dorn on drums) on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 24 and 25 and Oct. 1 and 2 from 8:30 to about 1 a. m. each time.

He comes from New York where he is a highly respected studio musician and has played with such groups as Thad Jones and the Mel Louis Jazz Orchestra.

The cost for all performances will be \$1.50 at the door.

While in town, Pepper Adams will record a couple of shows for later airing on CKUA. There are also plans to have him do a couple of guest seminars in the performing music classes at Grant MacEwan Community College; however this is not yet finalized.

There is also a possibility that Adams may give one or two private tutoring sessions while in town. Anyone interested in such a session should contact Marc Vasey at 433-2226.

Vasey is the gent responsible for bringing Adams to Edmonton.

This is the first in a planned series of jazz concerts that Vasey is hoping to put on. His plan is to start brining in soloists and, if there is enough return on these concerts, he will start bringing in groups.

Eventually Vasey hopes to bring in such jazz notables as Lee Collins, Joe Henderson, Woody Shaw, and even Roland Kirk.

So here's your chance, jazz freaks. Don't fuck it up.

BERRY WESPOUND'



Berry Wespoundmaker

Sorry, people. I know that "Wespoundmaker" sounds a little strange, but there's not a whole lot I can do about it. Besides, it sounds a little better than Berry WesExGateway. Which would be about the only other alternative, seeing as I am no longer with the, uh, well, that is... that other paper. However, though my name has changed, my column has not. Which may upset a lot of you. But, folks, that's the way it is.

Well, you've got to give them credit for trying. The tricky devils tried to get me in the West Gym, with a cleverly disguised permit-to-register card, and they almost succeeded with that sneaky manoeuvre in the Ed. building but the pile of GATEWAYS I was hiding behind absorbed the blast. And had it not been for a certain amount of fortitude (and a great deal of, ah, fortification), the two-hour wait for my ID card would certainly have finished it. But here I am again, to cast allegations, disseminate vicious slander, and generally sow the seeds of decay and discontent on this campus.

Speaking of sex. It could be a very dry year for the frat boys. -- a certain discreet poll taken of the breakdown by sex (take it as you will) of freshman students on campus shows 3% female, 8% male, and 89% undecided. Well, boys, there is a solution. God wouldn't have given you two hands if He hadn't intended you to do something with them...

A certain ex-friend of mine had his problems over the summer. Seems he'd got unusually low marks on his final exams in Commerce, and his parents booted him out of the house. Being the kind-hearted soul I am, I offered to put him up until he could find another place to stay, but four months later, he was still sleeping on my couch and eating my food. Only goes to show -- give a commerce student an inch, and he'll try to get 7 1/2 % on it, compounded semiannually.

Poor old Jason's up excrement creek without a means of propulsion, too -- his wife left him again. He wouldn't tell me what happened, but bucks to bagels it had something to do with the rather unhealthy interest he's been taking as of late in his young daughter. But that's not really all that surprising -- the incests are always worst in the fall.

And I leave you with this little "bit" of "food" (snicker) for thought -- a bush in the hand is worth two on the bird...

- 960 committed suicide on Massada.
- 6,000,000 were exterminated in Europe.
- 26 were massacred at Lod Airport.
- 11 were machine-gunned at Munich.

Persecuted for 2,000 years,
Jews have remained Jews.

WHERE IS THE JEWISH CONCIOUSNESS AT THE U OF A

WHAT IS IT THAT MAKES JUDAISM WORTH DYING AND LIVING FOR?

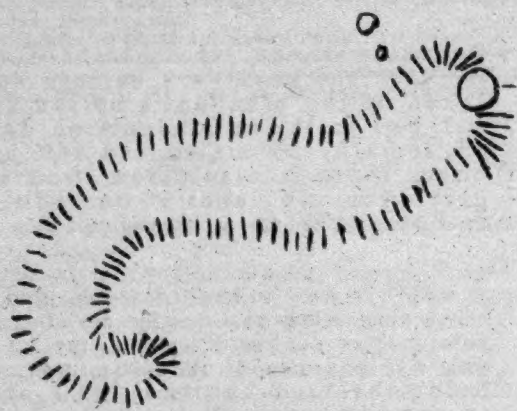
If you still feel Jewish, and wish to be a stronger, more complete Jew

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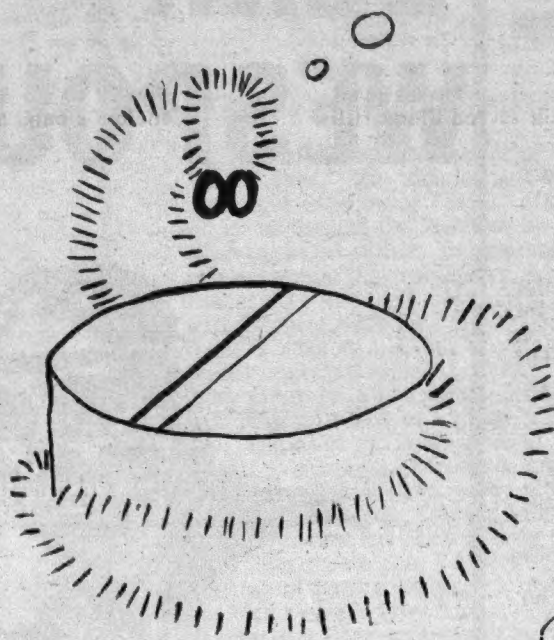
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frederick....
and what became of him

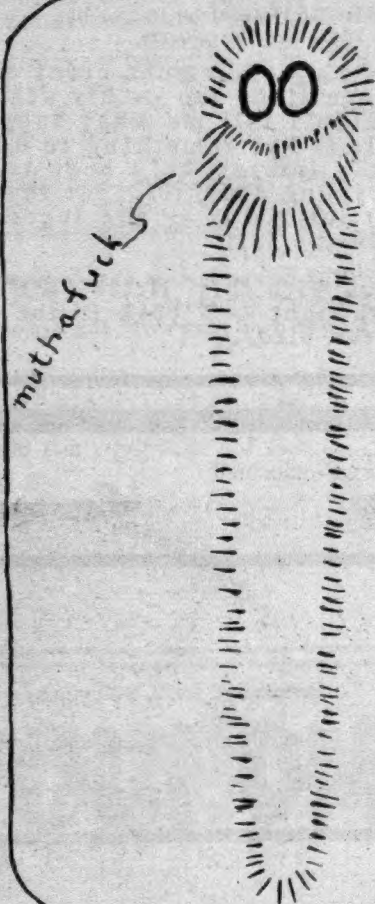
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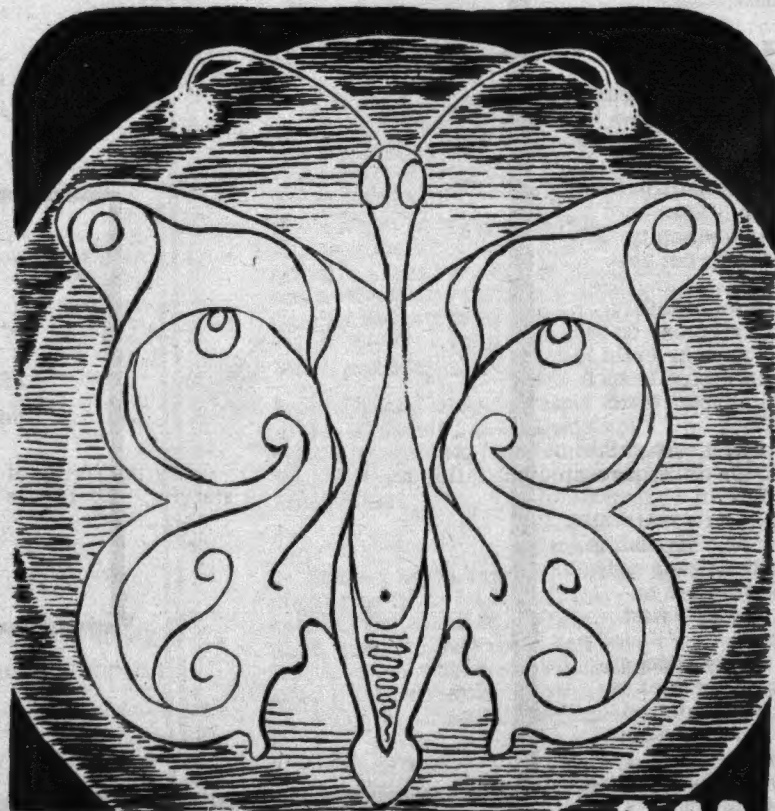
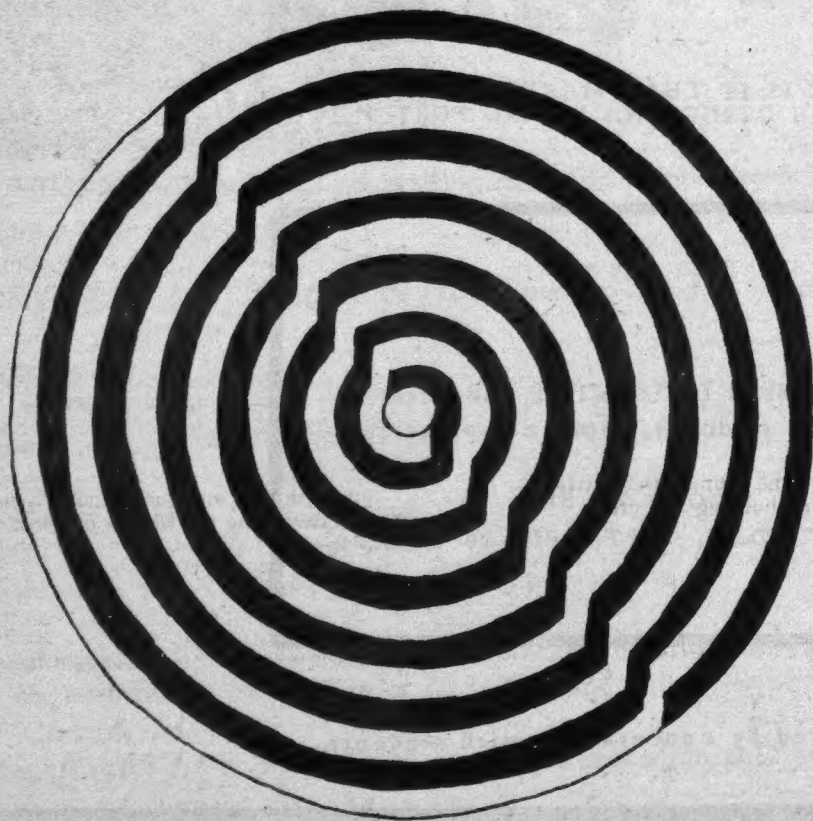
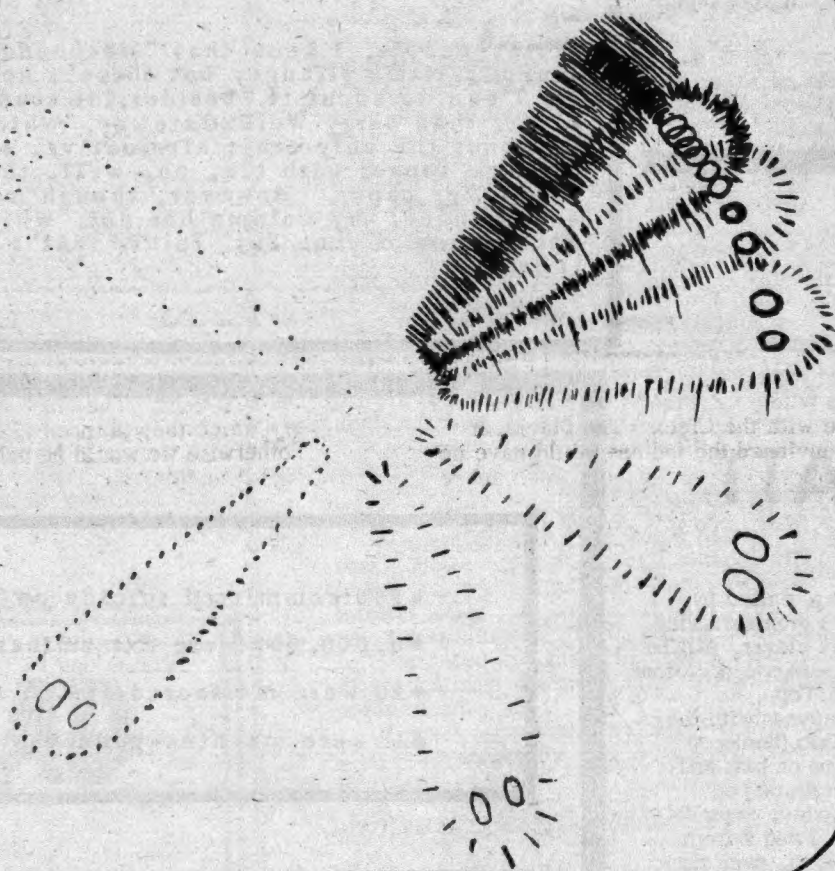
the freaks have left me a
WHOLE TAB



GULP



frederick
began to
speed...



DEATH OF A NATION

"We talk about peace and treaties with the white men while we still do nothing about the fighting and raids between ourselves! Remember the Red River troubles. Think about the broken promises and forgotten treaties that have stripped the Sioux nation of all but their sacred Black Hills. Then talk about signing treaties with white men and go on fighting your own kind -- but only if you care nothing for your families or those who will come after you.

The audience listened intently to the tall, handsome speaker. In the past few years he had gained much prestige and had earned the name "The Peacemaker" for negotiating a truce between the two long-time enemies, the Cree and the Blackfoot.

The speaker was a Cree, Poundmaker, the adopted son of Crowfoot, the great chief of the Blackfoot Confederacy.

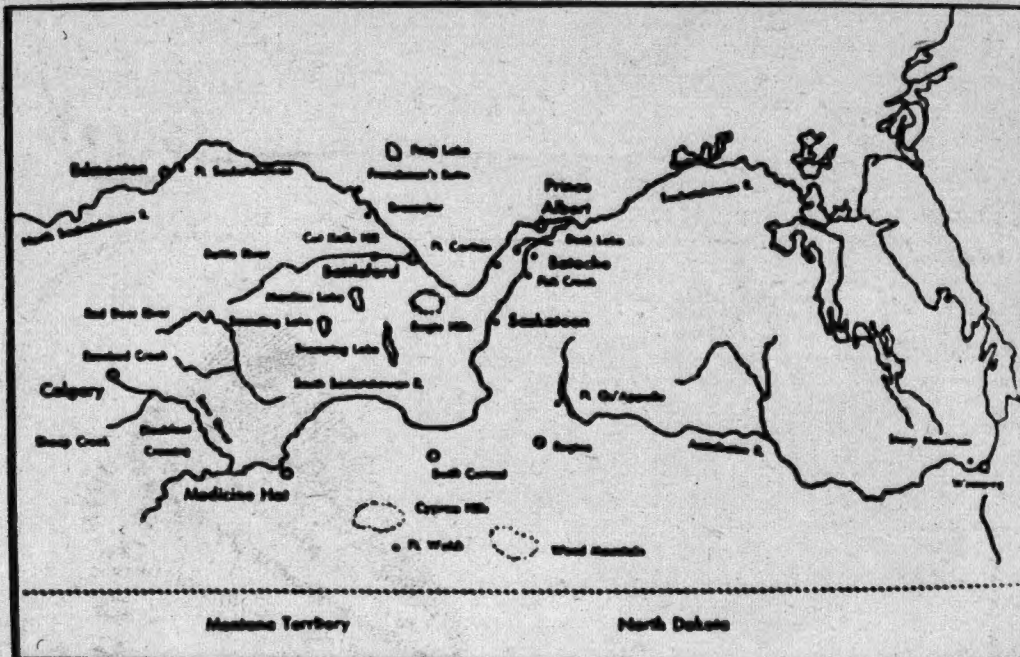
In 1875, emissaries of the white imperialists began "ing treaty overtures to the tribes on the

pted farming. Many of the young men of the band had left the reservation and they asked Poundmaker to be chief of their new band.

By 1879, the buffalo had completely disappeared from the western Canadian plains. Poundmaker's band and others were forced to go into American territory to hunt. Sitting Bull and his Sioux followed and the Americans tightened up the border to prevent further crossings.

Because of the lack of hunting in Canada and the danger of crossing the border, Poundmaker was forced to settle down on a reservation at Cut Knife Hill near Battleford to attempt farming.

The Crees didn't do well with farming and the government rations wouldn't sustain them. The new Commissioner of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Edgar Dewdney, toured his responsibilities in 1879 and was appalled by the Indians' privation. He made arrangements to have more supplies distributed and farming instructors appointed but this did little to alleviate the suffering of the Indians.



western Canadian plains.

Three years before Crowfoot's son had been killed in a battle with the Crees. The Blackfoot chief became convinced the Indians would have no way of surviving the influx of the white man unless internal tribal conflicts were resolved.

So he took a Cree, who was without prestige or family, as his son and directed him to the task of making peace between the two great tribes.

"If things were still as they used to be for our fathers and grandfathers I might not be so concerned," said Crowfoot. "But now we have policemen, forts, talk of treaties, talk of settlers coming in. You know that I have a white man in my camp from time to time, Jean l'Heureux. He swears to me that far to the east of the big lakes, white men use tribal wars to help the fur trade. They worked against any truce attempts and in the end one tribe, the Hurons, were wiped from the face of the earth forever. Now my friends, if, knowing that, you can think about accepting the friendship of the whites before we are at peace with the Crees, then I say I am very much afraid."

In three years, Poundmaker had negotiated a truce agreement between the two powerful tribes. He was assisted in his attempts by the powerful aging Cree chief, Big Bear.

Big Bear was much concerned about the possibilities of treaties with the whites:

"Are you forgetting how the half-breeds had to come here after the white men moved into their Red River country? Well, I care nothing for fine talk about presents or money from the white man. When you set a fox trap, you too scatter little gifts of meat around, but when the fox is in the trap you knock him on the head."

However, the next year, 1876, Red Pheasant, the chief of Poundmaker's band, signed a treaty with the whites and moved to a reservation. But Poundmaker didn't think the Indians could adjust to the farming way of life. He wanted assurances that the buffalo would be protected but failed to get them.

Big Bear refused to sign because of the lack of protection for the buffalo and because the whites would not agree that hanging should not be the punishment for killing.

The year of the Little Big Horn, 1877, arrived and Sitting Bull's Sioux escaped to Canada pursued by the American forces of law and order. Crowfoot, afraid that the Sioux would diminish the buffalo herds, reluctantly let them stay.

In an attempt to force the Sioux south, the Americans burnt a strip of land along the border to prevent the buffalo herds from making their annual northward migration.

Red Pheasant's band had unsuccessfully attempt-

POUNDMAKER, PAGE SEVEN

The crops of Poundmaker's band did poorly the first year. They had only some oats and barley which they planned to sell to buy clothes "otherwise we would be naked as well as starving," said Poundmaker.

But the Indian agent at Battleford told Poundmaker that it was against regulations to sell the grain.

"I will not sit quietly while my people starve and die because I was fool enough to believe what you told me about this new way of living. I will not drive and push and bully them into clearing ground and planting crops that they can neither use nor sell. I will not betray their trust in me by believing another word white men tell me. If I have been used by you and your kind to deceive my own Crees then watch out -- all of you," Poundmaker replied.

Poundmaker's band was starving when he decided to go south in search of buffalo. He killed one of his government oxen for food for the trip. The new Indian agent, incensed by the killing of the ox, angrily ordered Poundmaker to remain on the reserve. Poundmaker and his band left anyway.

Fearing Poundmaker's defiance would incite other bands in the area, rations were increased a few days after he left and a school teacher was provided for Poundmaker's reserve.

The buffalo hunt was successful and Poundmaker and his band returned to their reserve.

In 1882, the Indian Department decided to curb some non-Christian chiefs, especially those who had gathered a following. So the farming instructor on Poundmaker's reserve was ordered to take over the supervision of all work, taking much authority from Poundmaker.

Poundmaker absolutely refused to let the instructor take over and the band was cut off rations.

Poundmaker toured the West in a vain attempt to unite the Crees into a confederacy. He returned after a month and wrote an angry letter to the Commissioner. Soon after, the rations were resumed.

By the spring of 1883, the Indians were still starving. There was still no hunting and crops would not grow. Even the renegade chief, Big Bear, was forced to settle down on a reservation near Frog Lake.

By the summer of 1884 the situation had worsened. White church and government officials in the west sent frantic warnings to Ottawa that unless the Indians were fed and clothed, they would be difficult to control. But the government decided instead to cut the expenses of the Indian Department and to cut the rations.

Poundmaker called a conference and Rain Dance on his reservation for all Crees in the North-West. Over 2000 Indians, including Big Bear and his band, came to the meeting. The Indian agent made a futile attempt to force Big Bear to leave and then cut off all rations while the out-

siders were on the reserve.

Rationing resumed after the conference and the Indians resolved to meet again the next summer. This same summer Riel returned to Canada and began to organize the Metis in the area of Batoche.

The next summer, Poundmaker became increasingly bitter about the white man's way of life.

"In the old days we Indians trusted in our god and our faith was not in vain. We were fed, clothed, and free from sickness. Along came the white man and persuaded the Indian that our god was no longer able to care for us. So -- we listened and deserted to the new god. Hunger followed, and disease and death. Now we will return to the god we knew; the buffalo will come back and the Indian will live the life that he was intended to live."

The Metis clashed with the whites at Duck Lake and defeated them. News of the victory encouraged and excited the Indians; Poundmaker tried desperately to get some rations to calm them down. He and several others went to Battleford but the townspeople thought they were attacking and took shelter in the fort. The Indian agent refused to come out of the fort to talk to them.

In Battleford, Poundmaker took the leadership of a loosely-knit Cree confederacy. But he was powerless to stop the ensuing sacking of Battleford. The Indians took needed food and clothes and burnt several buildings while the townspeople watched from the fort.

The next morning Poundmaker persuaded them to return to Cut Knife.

The warriors, as is the custom in times of crisis, took complete control of the assembled bands. The chief no longer had any place in the decision-making process.

The Metis attempted to persuade the warriors to join Riel at Batoche. They said Crowfoot was about to rise and that the Americans were sending men and equipment. But Poundmaker didn't trust the Metis. They had promised American help before but no one had seen any evidence of it. He doubted their ability to help the Indians. The Metis were farmers and wanted land. The Cree were hunters.

With rations completely depleted, the Indians began raiding neighbouring farms. And then Big Bear's band massacred the white settlers at Frog Lake.

Riel sent a message urging Poundmaker's Indians to attack the fort at Battleford. But Fine Day, Poundmaker's war chief and a renowned warrior, opposed this so strongly that the issue remained undecided.



CHIEF CROWFOOT

Lieut.-Col. Otter, the army commander at Battleford, decided to teach Poundmaker and the Indians a lesson for sacking the town. Reinforcements had arrived and he moved towards Cut Knife with 350 men, two cannons, and a Gatling gun.

The soldiers and police reached the Indian camp at dawn. They began to shell the tipis full of sleeping Indians. Luckily, the women and children were taken back into the bush before anyone was hurt.

Within half an hour, Fine Day had the Indians surrounding the whites on three sides. But they couldn't move in because of the Gatling. After a few hours the whites were forced to retreat across a small stream. The Indians, anxious to follow Sitting Bull's example, gathered to give chase but Poundmaker persuaded them that they had done their job in defending the camp and killing more whites would have served no purpose.

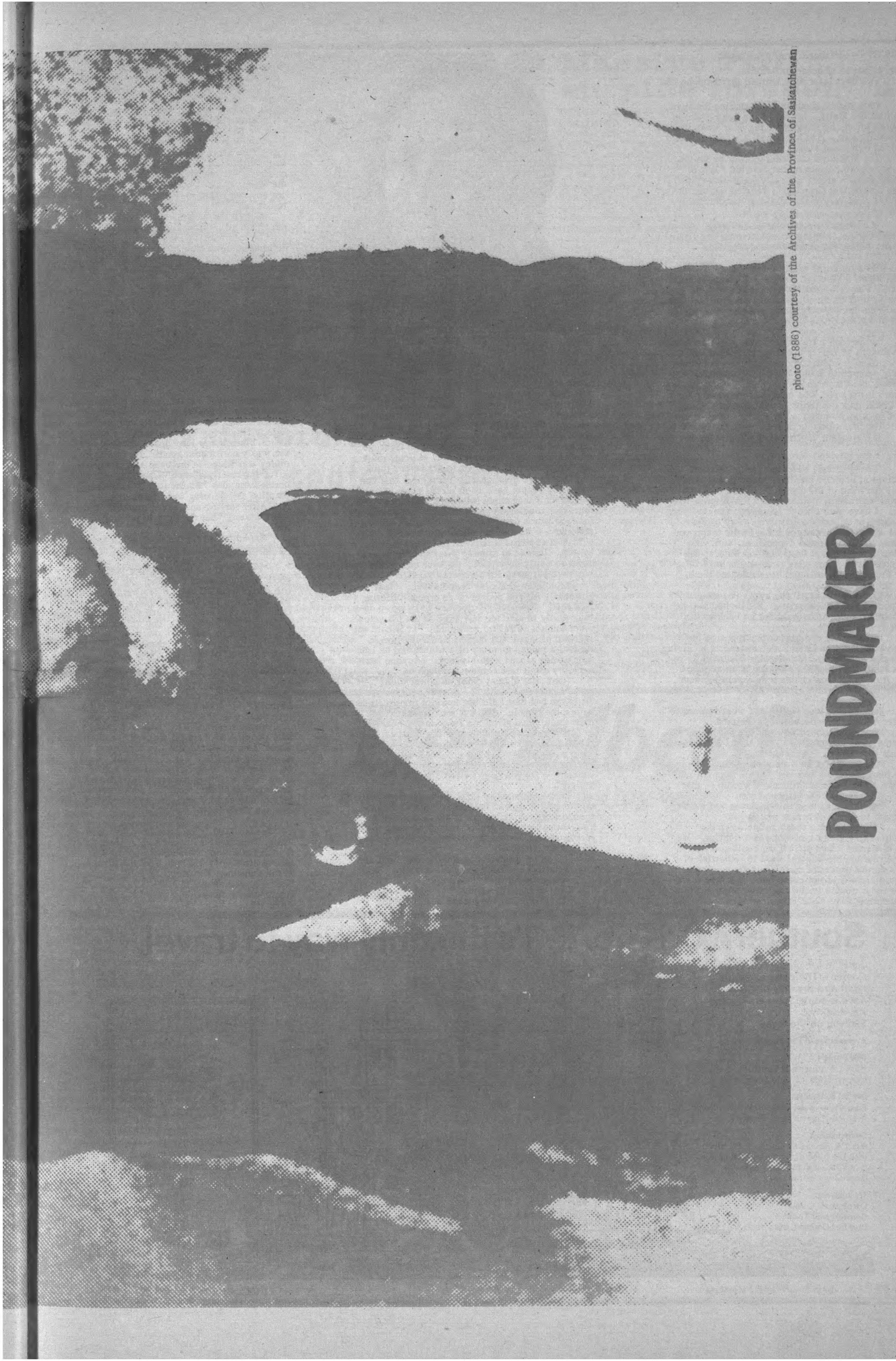
The Metis persuaded the Indians to move out towards Batoche to reinforce Riel. Poundmaker attempted to lead some of his people out of the cavalcade but fighting broke out and he stayed to keep peace. Poundmaker finally regained control of the Indians and persuaded them to make

continued on page ten



POUNDMAKER

photo (1886) courtesy of the Archives of the Province of Saskatchewan



DEATH -- continued from page seven

camp instead of going to Batoche.

Two days later they learned that Batoche had fallen.

Poundmaker thought of continuing the fight without the Metis. It could have been a wholly Indian effort, he reasoned. Big Bear's band would certainly join. And his father, Crowfoot, would not let him stand alone.

The Blackfoot Confederacy was by far the most powerful group on the prairies. Part of Poundmaker's effect in dealing with the whites was that he was Crowfoot's adopted son and the whites were very much afraid of the old Blackfoot chief.

The white farm instructor, Jefferson, and the priest Cochran, attempted to convince him to surrender before any more damage was done.

"I do not know what to do," Poundmaker told them. "The last thing I want is more bloodshed. I never wanted that. But I have little reason to trust in the white man's generosity. The ten years since we signed treaties have been such sad and bitter ones."

But he took the advice of the two white men. He thought an Indian uprising, no matter how powerful or immediately successful, was ultimately doomed to failure. He wrote General Middleton, the commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces in the west, and offered to surrender but "I would like the terms of peace in writing so that we may be under no misunderstanding from which so much trouble arises."

The arrogant Englishman, Middleton, replied:

"I have utterly defeated the half-breeds and Indians at Batoche and have made prisoners of Riel and most of his council. I have made no terms with them, neither will I make terms with you. I have men enough to destroy you and your people, or at least to drive you away to starve and will do so unless you bring in the teams you took, and yourself and councillors, with your arms to meet me at Battleford on Monday the twenty-sixth. I am glad to hear you have treated the prisoners well and have released them."

This was not at all the reply Poundmaker expected and he was angry. But he had said he would surrender and would not go back on his word.

Poundmaker and his people appeared before Middleton as scheduled. Instead of receiving the chief cordially, Middleton subjected him to a sort of a trial. The following is an abridgement of an account of this remarkable incident from Norma Sluman's biography of Poundmaker:

Poundmaker rose slowly and went forward to greet Middleton. He held out his hand.

Middleton looked down at the proffered hand, turned away scornfully. "Tell him I don't shake hands with rebels," he said.

Poundmaker's face went blank as he sat on his blanket. Grass Woman's voice rang out suddenly. "Will you let him insult you so -- that fat --". Poundmaker stopped her.

Poundmaker realized Middleton was waiting for him to speak. He rose and began.

"We came here today to lay down our weapons to end the bloodshed and fighting. We never wanted it and did all we could to avoid it. When the trouble began I went in to Battleford to ask how we could do this but the agent was afraid and would not come out. It is true there was some trouble in the town that night but those responsible have since died or hidden away. We



CREE CHIEF BIG BEAR

never raised a weapon until our homes were attacked by big guns and many soldiers. Where there was killing and stealing it was done by a few men for reasons of their own, not by those in bands properly led by their chiefs. After we were attacked on our own reserve, we fought back and defeated the soldiers. We could have gone after them as they withdrew and perhaps killed them all but we did not want, even then, to fight unnecessarily. My young men are, as yours must be, impatient and inclined to act before thinking, but I kept them quiet. Remember this that while my people have been on the edge of starvation for a long time, when we went into Bresaylor, and again when we took the wagons for food which we needed to keep alive, not a prisoner was harmed or even badly treated. Now, with Riel captured it is possible for the fighting to stop. Instead of running away to hide as we could so easily have done, we have come here. We have put away our weapons into your hands."

Middleton glared at Poundmaker. "Is it customary for you people to go around pilfering like rats?" Poundmaker decided to sit down again, partly to give himself time to get his voice under control before he answered. "It is hard to say who pillaged and burned stores and houses. He had a sudden memory of a white man he had seen running around with his loot. "Anyone apart from my own Crees could have done so."

"Oh? Has a great chief no power then?" "Am I a great chief?" Poundmaker snapped. "It is too bad that I did not know of my greatness before the trouble. If I was such a great chief they would have given me food when I needed it so badly for my people instead of refusing me. If I had known I was so great I would have made them recognize it then."

Middleton's face went a mottled red at the sarcasm. "Do you deny that you fought the troops?"

"I never thought to fight the white man and all the people around Battle River and the Indian agent cannot say different. I always wanted to try to raise from the ground enough to keep my people alive. We fought the troops when we ourselves were attacked."

"When Indians raid and murder they will always be attacked," the general went on. "Murderers must always be rounded up."

"That is right, certainly," agreed Poundmaker. "Then why did you attack at Cut Knife?"

"We were sleeping quietly when they fired on my camp. I'm sorry to have to say so much. I thought when the message came from you we were going to make peace so I tried hard to come on time. We gave ourselves up entirely and gave up all the gun that we had. If I saw anything wrong in the things we have done, we would not have come."

Behind Poundmaker, one of his men spoke up. "You white men did not refuse to shake hands with us when you first came here to our country. The talk then was that the Indian and the white man had been brought together to help one another. Now we do not have anyone to turn to but you."

One of the Indian women cried out, "You must extend mercy to our starving people."

"We do not listen to women," snapped Middleton contemptuously.

Poundmaker came to his feet. "Then why to you obey the Queen?" he shot back.

Middleton arrested Poundmaker for treason and several others for various offenses. He was taken to Regina for trial. When sentenced to three years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary he yelled, "Hang me now. I would rather die at once than be put in that place."

Stony Mountain, in Winnipeg, was infamous among the Indians. Those who served time there and survived usually died shortly after their release.

Poundmaker's band, having given up their weapons, were powerless to protect themselves against roving bands of soldiers and civilians who pillaged them for "spoils of war." General Middleton himself was later found with a quantity of the thusly confiscated goods. No rations or treaty money was issued to the band and no one could leave the reserve without a permit. All Indian horses were also "confiscated." Drumming, face painting and dancing were forbidden.

After serving only seven months, Poundmaker was released. But the time in prison had ruined his health.

Poundmaker told the new Indian agent and the priest Cochran after his return to Cut Knife:

"Our land, our freedom, our buffalo, our good food and warm clothing, our weapons, and our horses have all been taken from us. But that will not make this face of mine a white man's face. My eyes are darker and different, my hair is straight and black. As long as this is true we will still just be Indians in the thoughts of most white men. Even if we wanted to be just like you, and most of us do not, your people would not permit it."

"Why do you only see the differences between us and not the ways in which our customs are good? We respect our old people and take care of them. We look upon children as a gift and love them very much, never punishing them as you people sometimes do. We take care of our poor people and share all that we have with them. There is no stealing among us because if I want something my friend has, I need only to say so and he will give it to me. Do you never think that there may be things you could learn from us? Or do you think that would be admitting that the Indians can be kind and wise and good even without your Christianity."

In May 1886, soon after his return to Cut Knife, Poundmaker walked to Blackfoot Crossing to visit Crowfoot. He arrived very ill and died shortly after. He was buried by the Blackfoot at the Crossing. Crowfoot was buried beside his Cree son soon after. In 1967, Crees from the Poundmaker reservation moved his body to Cut Knife Hill.

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Arrivals from the South:

Cold Comfort

Pour 1½ ounces of Southern Comfort over crushed ice. Add a twist of lemon.

Comfort Screwdriver

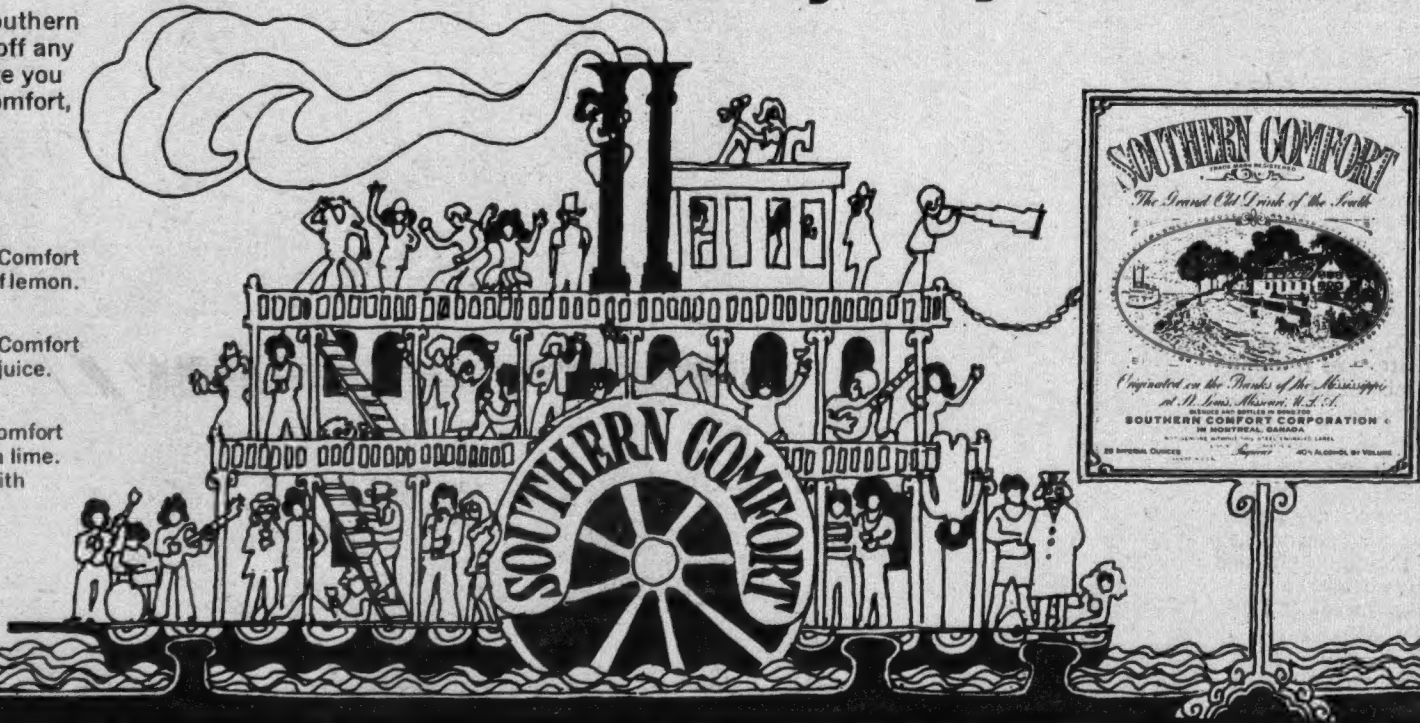
Pour 1½ ounces of Southern Comfort over ice. Top up with orange juice.

Comfort Collins

Mix 1½ ounces of Southern Comfort with the juice of a quarter of a lime. Add some ice. Fill the glass with lemon-lime drink.

Try these, too:

Comfort 'n' Cola,
Comfort and Tonic,
Comfort Daiquiri, etc., etc.



POUNDMAKER, PAGE TEN



ALAIN BIENER and ROBERT LEMIEUX

photo: George Drohomereck

Speakers advocate new deal for Quebec in confederation

By Dale Knisely

Although Quebec separatists will struggle for the preservation of Quebec as a nation and as a culture, they are quite willing to accept the eventual assimilation of other French-speaking people in Canada, a Parti-Quebecois official said last week.

Pierre Bourgault, a member of the Parti Quebecois executive, told French Albertans in a panel presentation at the University, "you are doomed to assimilation whether we become independent or not. Not only doomed to assimilation but I think it is absolutely normal and I think that's what should happen."

He denounced the present policies of federalism, accusing Federalists of using "the old concept of the French-Canadian nation (as all French-speaking Canadians) to hold French minorities in the English provinces as hostages against the struggle in Quebec."

The French outside Quebec are doomed to assimilation because they constitute minorities whereas "the Quebec nation forms a majority in Quebec," Bourgault said.

Another speaker, Reggie Chartrand, President of the United Front for the Defense of the French Language and a member of the Knights for Independence, said, "we must end this state of phony unity that was forced upon us by Confederation."

Alain Biener, vice-President of the United Front, and a member of the League Socialiste Ouvriere, attributed Quebec's economic condition to the influence of outside capital. He said Quebec must have the right to decide its economic future and foreign policy.

Biener attacked the PQ for its policies concerning the independence of Quebec.

"I don't think the PQ is the vehicle for liberation. We need a political party based on the working class that's independent of foreign capital and independent of the Quebecois bosses."

"The PQ reflects a certain willingness to depend on foreign capital which we think is the negation of independence."

Robert Lemieux, the legal defense for the FLQ during the October 1970 incident, charged that outside influences in the last Quebec provincial election helped turn the vote away from the Parti Quebecois.

He cited the retreat of the supposedly full money trucks from Montreal, and discrepan-

cies between the allotment of seats in the legislature and the distribution of the popular vote as examples.

He concluded by saying, "perhaps the tides of history are favouring the Movement; and the Quebec society will not be the museum to which people will come in the year 2000 to see how things used to happen under the old colonial system."

Bourgault, arguing the need for Quebec to be recognized internationally, said, "up until now, French-Canadians, because they are a minority in Canada, had to go through the will, the

wishes and the interests of another nation to be heard in the international world. French-Canadians as such are not represented in international organisms."

Biener sees nationalizing foreign companies, railways and natural resources as the solution to Quebec's economic plight.

"In that way Quebec could have all powers to determine its national policy in the interests of the Quebecois people," he said.

Massive PHD surplus forseen

OTTAWA (CUP)-- About 7000 Canadian Ph.D.'s produced during the next five years will have their career hopes dashed, a recently released report by the Economic Council of Canada says.

The report says that steadily decreasing enrolment hikes in Canadian universities have cooled the demand for new university teachers while the number of doctoral students seeking teaching jobs has not adjusted to the new reality.

Entitled "The Ph.D. Dilemma in Canada: A Case Study", the report, written by ECC economist Max von Zur-Muehlen, is part of a larger series of papers called "Canadian Higher Education in the Seventies".

In his study, von Zur-Muehlen constructs a model which shows that at the very best, little more than half the Ph.D. graduates between 1972 and 1976 who want university teaching jobs will find them.

That projection assumes that university enrolments will increase by seven per cent annually, a figure more appropriate to the 1960's than to the 1970's the economist notes.

Under the more realistic assumptions of enrolment increases of between three and five per cent "only about one-third of the Ph.D.'s produced during the next five years will find employment."

"The approximately 7,000 surplus Ph.D.'s, who will be forthcoming during the next five years will have to consider alternative employment opportunities and compete with the 4,000 Ph.D. graduates whose career choice had already been made for industry or government," von Zur-Muehlen says.

In the humanities, between one-third and two-thirds of the graduating Ph.D. students who

want teaching jobs will likely find them, while in the social sciences the surplus will decrease somewhat because enrolment is increasing faster than in other fields.

The study points to a possible annual surplus of about 125 to 160 Ph.D.'s in chemistry, about 50 to 100 in physics and between 150 to 200 in engineering during the next few years.

Von Zur-Muehlen points out that other contributors to the Canadian Ph.D. surplus are the 14,000 immigrants who entered Canada from 1962 to 1971 seeking university teaching jobs and the excess of Ph.D.'s produced by American universities who look north where conditions are often considered more attractive.

In a political sense, the citizenship composition of the university faculty and that of doctoral students will remain a sensitive issue requiring thorough analysis," he says.

Von Zur-Muehlen recommends against any drastic reduction in Ph.D.'s because he claims this would only repeat the surplus-shortage cycle in years to come.

He suggests doctoral programs be restructured to make them less "university-research-oriented" and more flexible to give students more employment options.

Universities should establish doctoral programs along with industry to provide students with experience as interns in a working environment. Or doctoral students could be required to spend at least two years in the work force after their bachelor's work, he says.

Other possible solutions are the enlistment of Canadian Ph.D. Ph.D.'s to go abroad to train personnel in their fields there, and the initiations of a program of early retirement for professors.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

POUNDMAKER, PAGE ELEVEN

POETRY

CANADA MAN

look at me man
i am canada man
not an alseran
i'm a wide horizon
and a young girl's thighs
so give me no crap
with them slide-away eyes
or preach me what a bastard
is uncle sam in vietnam
as if you give a damn
about bubbling babies
and cia rabies
and pulverised hope
if you need to see
look at me
i'm daddy mummy
sun and wholly ghost
but all that you need
if you're the breed to seed
a bright tomorrow
if you don't need me
someone else will
like africa's asian overspill
the grass is no more green
beyond the hill
if you don't need me
leave me alone
don't say those things
that cut me to the bone
if you have thirst
drink me first
and you will see
dumb honey bee
that i'm a flower
with power to make you tower
above most mortal men
drink at me child
child canada man

there's no way
you can fool me
about you
muslim hindu
christian jew
i sing a thousand tongues
and every tongue is lifeblood
in my veins
look at me son
graze in the green of me
form in the cold of me
hold me while i'm near
no fear baby fear no fear
snug in the hug of me
feed at the breadth of me

everyone is bringing me down
when i need to fly
the rainbow of a promised sky
don't make me die
go high canada high

bill meilen, 1972

Rhydcymerau

Here where our past dead
lurk battle-shrieking
in the murdered loam
stand awhile and see
the warriors rising
row on row on row
nightgray monoliths
the eye gives shape to
in the shifting dark

The mind's touch and feel
conjures the gapemouthed
battlers of the moor
to swing and march and
phalanx in the gloom
and on the wet wind
wings the song of spear
slice of sickle blade
hone of sword and scythe

Cruel clash of mace on
mail and the maelstrom
of an army's death
surround the senses
of the intruder
so teeming darkness
lays its touch upon
the flesh and shudders
one away in fear

The battle dies but
on the high wet land
cyclical seeds of
action lie inferned
to wait another
dark another cry
of wind to sigh and
serry the rank grass
on a nation's graves.

bill meilen, 1972

To: Roland Mathias

CERDD I'R ARWISGIAD
(Song for a Prince)

A boy, frankincensed, myrrhed,
Put to a good school,
Germanised, idolised,
Imitation Welshman with a yacht...
Led to a wart of stone in Cymru,
Crowned, a crown of horns,
With seats and things to view,
Told lies about his past,
Told how to say: "Shwma!..."
Visa! to what he's not...
Face on mugs
Jumping through a hoop...
Some day, they say, he'll be King -
Brittania rules the waves! -
Sitting in splendour in his Palace
Whacking gongs for honours
Tapping the shoulders of those who have learned to please
... To bend ... to bow ...
And sell a nation with a senile smile.

bill meilen, 1969



That's the way it is

fonder eyes i cannot
find for you
nor gentler touches
with your softness take
air i cannot breath
is air without you
life we live now is
for fondness sake
give me but time to
savour your embraces
and time will not exist
between we two

bill meilen, 1972

SUPPLEMENT 1

graphics by Rippov

sun
eclipsing this drag..
goes through a number of pushups, situps,
chinups, and various stretching exercises, and
into the shower with the coffee perking
moon
transcending this drag..
into faded dungarees and a black T-shirt
and sneakers - sitting before a canvass, drink-
ing coffee and lost to thought.

"there was a buyer in for that last canvass."
"good, good."
"I think he'll probably take it."
"uh, yes, seventy-five wasn't it?"
"uh-huh..." looks at it, "rent," folds it
and places it into a jean pocket, leaves ex-
pressionless, pausing to open the door for some-
one, almost awkwardly, like trying to slam a
revolving door...

"how's the centre doing?"
"it's alright.. we're coping.." silence,
takes a drink from the beer before him, "... but
we've got a bit of a problem..."
"uh-huh?"
"there's a young girl from the drag that
was raped, beaten, and left in the ditch a few
days ago... she's out of the hospital now, and,
uh... apparently they've threatened to kill
her should she go to the police..."
"but she came to you."
"yes, but you see," another drink, stops
to light a cigarette, speaking through the smoke
exhaled, "we're afraid to go to the bikers in
lieu of the fact that one of the dudes is a
rather heavy dealer..."
"I see... obvious enemy... possible war..."
"yea, afraid so..."
"but you think that someone out of the
scene..."
"well, if you..."
"sure man, will see what I can do."
"thanks..."

"but an artist cannot be allowed a life of his
own - an abandoned life - he must be removed
if he is to remain relevant and exploring, ad-
vancing and creating - his only love must be
art, and I mean all else must only be tools -
their value only in so far as they are of use..."
pause.
"He is always the subject of his own ex-
periments, all that is he, except the creator
within that uses the world to manifest a work of
art - nothing is or can be sacred to the artist
save the end product - be it truth, or beauty,
or well, whatever."

"Did you hear about Lea being married now?"
"Yea, I heard."
"She's working on some assembly line down
east, and her husband, what the hell was his name,
is making fair bread at some equally mundane
thing..."
"Is she happy?"
"I s'pose so... hey, you used to live with
her didn't you?"
"Yea, yea I did."

pours another cup of coffee from the pot on
the stove, moves to the couch, removing a
clipboard suspended by a nail from the wall
and settles into preparing the gig for the
night, mindful of the thick soup simmering at
the stove ... begins to write:

The drag-strip intellectuals
in choir sunday morn
are drinking grounded lemonade -
for those that die still born;
the juke box smacks of lancelot,
the old sit gnawing bread,
the waiting waitress' hungry thighs
lie dormant, not yet dead ...
the wasting foreign legionnaires
informing on mankind,
they sink before the register,
in truth, what can you find?
then in walks heavy, new goatee,
he's fucking with the mirror,
nirvana and samsara jive
he screams, another queer;
The writhers gather slowly now
they're pawning artifacts
for sandwiches, community,
and governmental tracts, and
bleeding captain kangaroo,
retired from the game
is preaching to his memories
and ladies once the same;
the holy mother hidden well
in alcohol and lace,
is granting absolution
while her madame's saying grace ...
then jesus stands before the door
and waving to the crowd,
says I'm no savior, just a friend,
but this can't be allowed ...

and patent leather makes the scene
and sitting says there's rain,
but you because you know him well,
reply how deep's the pain,
and reaching through his pocketbook
he says, here, take my heart,
and you, because you're practiced now,
you sit and play your part ...
then sifting through your reservoir
you come up with a blade,
saying god-man where's your head at,
I'm a man; this is a raid ...
and jesus plants the evidence,
while at home your children cry,
my jesus save-your innocence,
don't leave us here to die ...



smiles, moves to the stove, spilling some
of the soup as he sits before the centre round
table some eighteen inches above the floor, and
begins to eat in silence from the pot, stares at
the poem momentarily, then reaches for the phone
... dials, lets it ring ...
"hi man, yea, it's Y... yea, I've got a
favour to ask - bit of a physical trip ... uh-huh ..."

Terry Korman

DEDICATION:

"But Walt",
what do you think
here
read it again,
like what do you REALLY mean -
"it's good, I like it?"

Terry Korman

Well, poets, here's your chance.
These pages contain the first Poundmaker
poetry supplement, a featured that will
be continued on probably a monthly basis
for the rest of the year.
If you've got any poetry that you
would like to see in print, bring it on down
to the Poundmaker office at the side door
(downstairs) at 11011 88th Avenue,

We will print the stuff that we think
is best from the various submissions that we
hope to receive.
So how about it. Think of the ego
boost it would be to see your own stuff in
print. I know I dig it.

Harry Foont

POUNDMAKER, PAGE THIRTEEN

DATELINE CUP

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

L.I.P. Deadline Extended

OTTAWA (CUP) -- The Local Initiatives Program will be extended for two months past the September 30 expiry date, manpower minister Bryce MacKasey announced September 7.

It will also function this winter beginning December 1. Applications will not be accepted until after this date.

His statement came just one day after more than 1400 Toronto LIP workers said they would work against the Liberals in the election if the program was not extended.

This is the second time the program has been extended. About 1500 projects were extended in May at a cost of \$30 million. This extension will cost an additional \$15 million.

U enrollment drops again

OTTAWA (CUP) -- A further decrease in university enrollment will show on the account books of institutions across the country this month as the lack of jobs for degree carrying graduates and increased tuition fees take their toll.

An Ontario government study cites frustration and alienation of young people from society and the educational system as the causes for enrollment decrease. The frustration stems from a disillusionment with university education and the privileges it is supposed to bring.

As university enrollment drops, community colleges enjoy an unprecedented boom. The 130 Canadian community colleges had 185,000 students enrolled last year. The colleges estimate there will be an approximate increase of 28 per cent this year.

Many students attending the now popular colleges might have gone to university if employment prospects were not so dismal and the financing such a burden.

CBA : no plea bargaining

MONTREAL (CUP) -- The criminal justice section of the Canadian Bar Association refused to endorse the principle of plea bargaining and sentence agreement at their annual meeting in Montreal.

Plea bargaining, the practice of negotiating between the crown attorney and defence council to reduce the charge against the accused in return for a guilty plea, was unanimously supported by a panel organized on the subject.

Defeat of the resolution leaves the Bar Association with no guidelines to ensure that plea bargaining is uniformly conducted properly. But the practice continues.

Loyola Beats Establishment

MONTREAL (CUP) -- Loyola College of Montreal won a fight to continue their existence when students, faculty and staff opposed a report by the Quebec Council of Universities.

The Loyola Student Association started a massive campaign to get support in the community. Additional support came from other student unions in the Montreal area. The protest forced the government to make a quick decision on the report.

The Quebec government met with the QCU and Loyola representatives on August 15.

A joint statement was released after the meeting which said "The education department will have to put together the main elements of the file that the minister of education wishes to receive before he announces the government's views regarding the creation of a new university."

BEARS WIN, FANS LOSE IN DULL GAME

By Mick Murray

The U of A Golden Bears effortlessly trounced the UBC Thunderbirds 34 to 8 in their home opener Saturday at Varsity Stadium.

The score was mostly the result of a tenacious Bear defense that stubbornly prevented UBC from moving the ball. The T-Birds seemed to face an endless procession of third and five situations which, when coupled with early fumbles and interceptions, allowed the Bear offence to take over the ball in good field position.

Scoring plays, for Alberta, consisted of touchdown passes

to Don Savich, Mark Baldasaro, and Brian Fryer, all converted by Gary Wilson, and four field goals and a single by Jack Schwartzberg.

UBC managed a touchdown late in the game when a bad third down snap forced the Bears to give up the football on their one yard line. They had scored a single earlier.

Otherwise their only forward movement seemed to come when Alberta tacklers were penalized for being overly zealous in their pursuit of the enemy.

Larry Tibble piloted the club most of the way to the victory, showing a good arm and good field generalship. Offensively,

the Bears had more success through the air than along the ground, in fact a good running attack was conspicuously absent from their game.

On several occasions they had to settle for field goals after getting the ball in good field position. This could have hurt them against a stronger club.

From the fan's point of view the game was a rather dismal event.

At no time was there any real contest, and the weather was more suitable for some other sport, preferably an indoor one. The rain managed to stay away, but a healthy wind added substantially to the misery of those in the stands.

Worth report: assessed at banff

more next week

By Ann Harvey

BANFF-- About 120 Alberta high school and post-secondary students met at the Banff School of Fine Arts last weekend to express their views on the Worth Report on Education.

The Alberta Congress on Educational Reform was organized and sponsored by Catalyst, a group of students commissioned by the Alberta government to get a full range of student reactions to the report.

In 2 days of "expensive bull-shitting sessions" (it cost \$20 per person to attend), general trends became evident. People agreed on the need for implementing special early education programs,

Improved and specialized educational programs for natives and handicapped disadvantaged learners were also wanted. There was almost unanimous agreement to abolish tenure. It all leant towards a strong agreement of many of the ideas presented in the Worth Report.

Student finance however, was one area of diverse opinion ranging from paying twenty-five per cent of tuition fees to opening up a completely free university situation.

At the closing general meeting people voiced concern that Catalyst, acting as a middle man, would screw around the opinions that the students had fed them over the weekend, and present

the cabinet committee with just their own opinions.

Denis Docherty, a member of Catalyst, assured the students that all of the opinions would be presented, whether conflicting with a general trend or not. They had taken four months getting the information together to present to the government. Now they would just have to "trust them to act on what was said."

Oh woe and what a drag. It so happened that a small matter of cloud coverage of dubious intensity prevented Mr. Worth, Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Foster from flying in and attending the Congress last weekend.

Shades of things to come?

TRUE CONFESSIONS!

or HOW THE POUNDMAKER USED ME ...

I DON'T KNOW HOW IT HAPPENED, BUT MY LIFE CHANGED DRASTICALLY WHEN I FELL IN WITH A SOCIETY OF PERVERTS, DOPE FIENDS, AND ASSORTED RABBLE! THIS DIABOLICAL GROUP HAD ESTABLISHED AN ORGANIZATION UNDER THE NAME OF POUNDMAKER, A WEEKLY TABLOID WHICH THEY USE TO EXPOUND THEIR VARIOUS DECADENT THEORIES. I WAS FORCED TO WRITE, EDIT, LAY OUT COPY, AND STAY UP UNTIL THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING ON PRESS DAY, SUBMITTING THEIR OUTRAGEOUS DEMANDS WHICH LEFT ME TOTALLY EXHAUSTED AND YET, TO MY HORROR, I FOUND MYSELF ACTUALLY ENJOYING IT!

I'M SURE THAT NO SANE PERSON WOULD REPEAT MY MISTAKE OF APPLYING TO 11011-88 ave. (SIDE DOOR) FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THIS REVOLTING ASSOCIATION. THE GOOD WORD THIS WEEK IS THAT WE NEED REVIEWERS!

LEWIS SPEAKS TO STUDENTS

government has been corporation oriented

Evidently not all leaders of Canada's political parties have as much reason to avoid meetings with university students as Pierre Trudeau.

Either that, or University of Alberta students just do not hate establishment politicians as rabidly as they used to in the good old days of campus radicalism.

In any case, David Lewis, national leader of the New Democratic Party, was probably pleasantly surprised by the politeness and co-operation of the crowd which met him last Tuesday noon on campus.

More than 450 students attended an election rally in SUB theatre to spend about an hour and a half discussing issues with the NDP leader.

In a brief opening speech, Lewis referred students to the major thrust of his Canada-wide campaign: to focus attention on the fact that the government has been "corporation oriented" to the extent of giving large corporations making healthy profits in Canada "all they want", Lewis said.

One indication of the government's orientation is the tax structure which has allowed companies like Shell Canada, for example, to pay not one cent of income tax on net earnings of over \$500,000,000 between 1964 and 1969, Lewis pointed out.

The "corporate rip-off", according to Lewis, is best observed in the mining industries and especially in the oil and gas companies, of which 82 per cent pay no tax at all on very large incomes.

"Tax dodges," he said, "are limited only by the imagination of the tax consultants."

A common trick is the tax deferment; by last year the Liberal government had allowed 3.6 billion dollars of these "tax-free loans" to large corporations, Lewis said.

If Lewis came wishing to address certain issues and avoid others his questioners were most accommodating.

There were no questions on the recent expulsion of the Waffle in Ontario, on Quebec, or on the contradictions in the NDP between nationalist and internationalist ends, socialist and social-democrat aims, or constituency and labor organizations.

But the questions tossed out often made the articulate Lewis struggle for an acceptable response.

One woman who had just been through an obviously unsuccessful and frustrating attempt to have the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation approve a proposal for a housing co-operative asked the party leader what the NDP would do in the area of housing.

Lewis pointed out that perhaps the major fault with the CMHC was that instead of being committed "to providing houses as a social right", it was being used as an economic governor to iron out fluctuations on the housing industry.

Besides revamping the CMHC, he said, the NDP would take the

stand that "developers can go to Hades".

He added that the Dennis Report, which he had exposed in Parliament, found that only six large land speculation corporations controlled between 60 and 80 per cent of all suitable land around Canadian cities.

Lewis said he would encourage municipal governments to set up land banks, expropriating land from developers where necessary in order to frustrate their attempts to drive up the price of land needed for housing.

A little of the blunt, articulate Lewis surfaced through the pleasantness when one questioner pressured him to take a stand on the question of whether or not immigrants should be allowed to enter Canada and threaten the already insecure working people.

At first, Lewis waffled, rejecting the idea of "grading people", and insisting on a "bold, imaginative policy". But when the questioner restated his case, the NDP leader took a decidedly more defensive stance.

"I'm not a fence-sitter -- I just don't want to recognize the fences you put up," he said.

Lewis was more adept at handling a challenger to his "corporate rip-off" charges who asked "if we tax oil companies heavily, what's stopping them from going elsewhere?"

He began by agreeing only that tax concessions ensure a faster depletion of Alberta's oil resources.

But, he said, oil is a capital-intensive industry creating very few jobs after the initial construction phase.

Secondly, incentives have been going mainly to foreign-owned corporations which control Canada's oil industry. Thirdly, incentives have contributed to "cock-eyed misallocation of industry in Canada, and the impoverishment of secondary industries," Lewis said.



photo by Morie Eaman

DAVID LEWIS CREATING WORLD FREE OF CORPORATE WELFARE BUMS
by Michael D. Angelo. (We left God out of this picture.)

ay," Lewis said.

Taxes won't stop corporations from locating in Canada, he concluded. They come because there are resources, and because we have a political climate they like.

Lewis scoffed at the successive government policies to fight poverty. "Old-line parties, he said, "cannot solve the problem of poverty... their philosophy only leads them to make a hand-out to the poor -- no more than is politically necessary."

An ex-Nova Scotian cited the case of New Glasgow, N.S.,

which "had to make the choice" between the indiscriminate pollution of Scott Paper Company or unemployment, and asked Mr. Lewis which alternative the NDP would choose.

"Like hell we would have to make a choice," was the NDP leader's reply. "We would require Scott Paper to install anti-pollution equipment which has been developed, and given them government assistance only if necessary."

Providing proper pollution controls at the outset, he pointed out, is much cheaper than trying

restore a badly-damaged ecology.

On the issue of raising tuition fees for students entering higher education, as the Worth Report suggests, Lewis merely reiterated a long-standing NDP policy -- that post-secondary institutions should be free, that barriers to entrance should not be financial.

He referred to the humorous possibility that if he were prevented from attending McGill University by financial restrictions, he might today be a "corporate welfare bum" instead of the NDP leader.

FEDERAL VOTING PROCEDURES FOR STUDENTS CLEARED UP

OTTAWA (CUP) -- University students may vote where they live while at school, if they consider that dwelling their "ordinary residence", says I. M. Hamel, Canada's chief electoral officer.

The statement appeared to contradict earlier indications that students would not be able to register to vote in their university constituencies in the October 30 federal election.

"If a student tells the enumerator his ordinary residence is room 105 in a certain university residence, well that's it," he said.

"We cannot ask any more from a student than we can from any other citizen; we don't ask other people for proof of age or of citizenship.

"No more so can we ask for proof that a student is really on his own. If a student says he's on his own, then we'll have to accept that."

Under the new Elections Act of 1970 students lost the right to be enumerated in both their parents' home constituencies and in their university ridings. Instead, Parliament gave them the right to vote by proxy in their parents' constituency if they couldn't be there on election day.

Regulations from Hamel's office directed enumerators to determine whether students living "away from home" were "on their own". If they were, they could vote in their university riding, but if they were not they could be enumerated only at their parents' home.

"All we are asking enumerators to do if they are in doubt is to ask students if they would be willing to take an oath about the location of their ordinary residence if challenged on election day," Hamel said in

an interview.

"It's a personal decision a student must make by his own conscience," he added.

In directives sent to local returning officers last January Hamel said "enumerators should be instructed that whenever an occupant of a dwelling describes his occupation as 'student' they should determine which of the four basic situations applies to that person by determining the relationship of that person to the other occupants of the dwelling and the nature and frequency of that person's occupancy."

(The four situations were married, single living at home, single living away from home, and single on their own.)

The tone of Hamel's instructions indicated enumerators would be scrupulous in ensuring that only students who were financially independent of their parents would be enumerated in university ridings.

But Hamel said today that students could vote in university ridings if they wanted to.

"I want to emphasize that we're not going to submit

students to a means test," he said.

Local returning officers have contacted university residence officials to determine "which students, if any, should be enumerated", according to Hamel's earlier regulations.

Hamel explained today that the move was designed to save time, and that any student who was not included on the list provided by residence officials could meet an enumerator in a residence common room and get placed on the voters list.

"In Edmonton this morning we got a report that authorities in a university residence said that 150 students might claim the building as their ordinary residence, but now there will be as many as 700 on this list," he said.

"So residence authorities have nothing to do with the result. They're just saving us the time needed to knock on every residence door and allowing us to allocate the appropriate number of enumerators," the chief electoral officer added.



WISHBONE ASH

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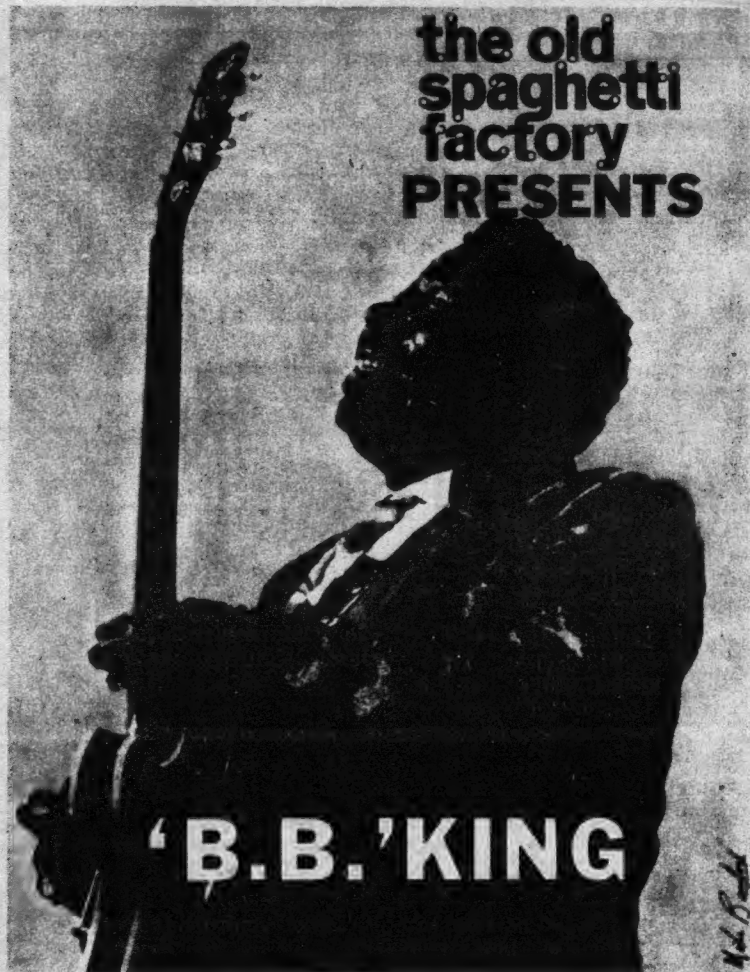
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EDMONTON: ON THE BOARDWALK

CALGARY: CHINOOK RIDGE SHOPPERS PARK

ADVANCE \$4.50 - AT DOOR \$6.00

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